

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The background of the study

A language is system of communication which consist of a set of sounds and written symbol which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Communication is the activity or process of expressing idea, feeling, purposes, thought, emotions, and also giving information. Human can communicate orally or written every human uses language to communicate. There are many language in this world. According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written textsmarked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, wellturned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme,alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to baesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open ininterpretation. According to Kreidler (1998: 5) stated that language is complex and subtle capable of expressing whatever its speakers need to express and capable of changing to meet the changing needs of the speakers. So, language is the things that human speak to communicate with the other human to get the information.

A language is considered to be system of communicating with other people by using sounds, symbol, and words in expressing in meaning, idea or thought. This language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communication as well as using expression through body language. According to Arikunto (2010;106) english is language of global terms that needs to be developed in indonesia. It is used as an internasional language which is spoken by

many countries around the world. This system of communication consist of sounds, words, and grammar.

Languange is very important because it is means of communication. He or she will chose the right words that he or she thinks can best convey his thought, felling and experience. He or she hope the listener will understand the meaning of the songs. A song has two meaning: literal meaning and figurative meaning.

Literal meaning means corresponding exactly to the original. Figurative meaning means connotative meaning. It is concerned with the meaning of the unfamiliar word in which most words have several meaning. Figurative meaning use figure of speech too.

1.2The Problem of the Study

Related to the backgroundof the study above, the problem of the study are formulated as follows :

1. What are the types of figurative languange that found on Text of SMA Swasta Imelda Medan?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

These objective of the study are :

1. To describe type of Figurative Languange
2. To describe kind of Figurative Languange

2.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of study focusess on Test in teaching writing to improve students ability by mind maping method for students.

2.5 The Significance of the Study

Figurative language is a form expression used to convey meaning or heighten effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener and involves imagination. Thus, research should have good intensity of imagination and try to find the strategy of conveying each meaning.

It is expected that this work would be useful for :

1. People who are taking study about figurative language and course about noun literal meaning so they know figurative language can be found in text
 2. To avoid the misconception in understanding figurative language
 3. Readers who want to study figurative language in text
 4. People who want to enrich their research about the figurative language
 5. Student to construct their knowledge or experience of figurative language in text
- 1) Theoretically
1. student can understand the type of figurative language.
 2. Student can understand about some insight of the possible the relation between figurative language and literary work
- 2) Practically
1. This researcher is expected to give information to the student, especially the student who learns about english language that they can not only learn english language by writing book, but they can also learn english language by the other fun way and improve their knowledge using song.

2. For the writer hopefully it is expected that study can improve the students or the reader knowledge particularly in figurative language dealing use the song lyrics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

To conduct the study, there are some theories needed to explain some concept or term applied in the research concern. This study also uses some concern and that term that need to theoretically explain. The term must be classified to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding. The term will be classified in the following.

2.2 Writing

Writing is an important part of many standardized test. Writing is a fundamental part of many careers. In addition to full time such as novelist, scriptwriters, and lyricist and many other professionals use in daily job. Writing is already and will continue to be an important part of our daily live.

According to Sanggam Siahaan (2008:215) writing is psychological activity of the language user to put the written text. In the hand, moreover, Nunnan(2003:106) describes that writing is a teachable and learnable skills and the instructor can play an invaluable role in making this skill and enjoyable one.

Stott and Avery (2001:235) State writing is one way of making meaning from experience from ourselves and for other. Good writing begins with understand how to construct and use effective sentences and paragraph.

Moreover, according to Harmer (2004:33) writing is frequently useful as preparation for some other activities, in particular when student write sentences as

a preamble to discussion activities. Writing is not simple as imagined, according to Knapp and Warkins (2005:15) writing is an inscription. It is language in spatial medium.

From the definition above, they can be concluded that writing is a complex process of forming graphic symbols or making marks on a flat surface to explore thought and ideas as representation of language in a textual medium.

1.2.1 Process of Writing

Many experts have classified some stages in the process of writing. One of them is Harmer (2004:5) who states that there are four stages. Those are planning, drafting, revising, and final drafting. The implementation of each stage in the classroom is explained below.

1. Planning

Planning or pre-writing is an activity that aims to encourage and stimulate the students to write. Since its function is to stimulate students' ideas to write, the writing activities must be prepared to provide them learning experiences of writing, like brainstorming. In this stage, the teacher will guide the students about the ideas they will likely write their text.

2. Drafting

At this stage, the student will focus on the fluency of writing and write without having much attention to the accuracy of their works. During the process of writing the students must also focus on the content and the meaning of the writing. Besides, the students may be encouraged to

deliver their message to different audience such as peers, and other classmates.

3. Revising

The students review and re-examine the next to see how effectively they have communicated their ideas to the reader. Revising is not a simple activity of checking language error but it is done to improve global content and organization of the ideas so the writer's intention is clearer for the reader.

4. Editing/ Final editing

At this stage, the students are focused on tidying up their works as they prepared are the final draft to be evaluated by the teacher. The main activity done by students at this stage is editing their mistakes on the grammar, the spelling, the punctuation, the sentences and diction.

1.2.2 The Purpose of Writing

As the basic skills in learning English writing also has some purpose. According to McMahan, et al. In Sarintan (2010:63-64) the some purpose of writing as follows :

1. To express the writer's feeling

The writer wants to express his feeling and thought through the written form as in diary or a love letter. It is what is so called as expressive writing.

2. To entertain to readers

The writer intends to entertain the readers through written form and he usually uses authentic materials. It is called as literary writing.

3. To inform the readers

It is used to give information or explain something to the readers. It is a kind of information writing.

4. To persuade the reader

The writer also wants to persuade or convince the reader about this opinion or concept or idea. It is called persuasive writing.

2.2 Mind Mapping

- a. definition

Hedge (1998:30) states making a mind mapping is a strategy for note making before writing. In other words, scribbling down ideas about a topic and developing those ideas as the mind makes associations, so it can be said the mind mapping can give students a way to begin writing assignments. Hayes (1992:203) states that through mind mapping a student turns random thoughts into patterns that can be written down and developed. Students become increasingly motivated to complete a writing task as their ideas emerge in organized forms.

It can be seen from the next figure that in mind mapping ideas are presented in a radial, graphical, non-linear manner, so mind maps encourage a brainstorming approach to planning and organizational tasks freely. Though the branches of mind maps represent a hierarchical tree structure, the radial arrangement disrupts the prioritizing of concepts typically associated with hierarchies presented with more linear visual cues. This orientation towards brainstorming encourages users to

enumerate and connect concepts without a tendency to begin within a particular conceptual framework.

b. the use mind mapping

it has been stated before that mind map can give assistance for students to start writing assignment. In fact many students find writing difficult and most of them find getting started the most difficult part of writing. Hayer (1992: 203) states the mind map can reduce difficulty in starting writing assignment by giving students an organizing strategy to get them started. He explained that ideas are freely associated and written out without pressure. Thereby reducing tension and resistance often associated with writing. The product of the prewriting activity is an organized cluster of thoughts, which helps students stay on task when they write.

2.3 Figurative Language

Reaske (1966:33) said“figurative language as language, which employs various figures of speech on kind of language, which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects” . Figurative language means something usually more than what it say on the surface. Creative use of figurative language can produce messages which are emotionally alive, intellectually appealing and memorable. Figures of speech is a departure from the ordinary from expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.

The word meaning is commonly found in spoken or written language. Meaning is something which is asked and it is given in comprehension of a language. The world

meaning can be used in many ways, referring to any kinds of symbol that provokes some kinds of thought. According to Danhiar (2011) in her paper entitled "Figurative meaning in simalungun pop songs" figurative means not original, not literal, or not act sense or references. Figurative language is one kind of non literal meaning. Non-Literal meaning is based on the context or situation. Figurative meaning is meaning out of the real meaning or more imaginative that encourages our imagination. This definition explained that figures of speech related what we called connotative meaning. A figure of speech is a word or words are used to create an effect, often where they do not have their original or literal meaning. Figurative language is essential in certain types of writing to help convey meaning and expression.

However, the linguistic is point out to us that "language is not an entity" (Saussure: 1969: 1916). In traditional analysis, words in literal expression denote what they mean according to common or dictionary words in usage, while the words in figurative language connote they add layers of meaning. Figurative language is a word or phrase used in a different way from its usual meaning in order to create a particular mental picture or effect (Hornby 2005: 572). Figurative language is a part of language that always used in our conversation in activity. Figurative language helps people in communicating to other people and also helps people to express their feeling. Figurative language also used in singing because some people use figures of speech to show their feelings in writing songs. However, we sometimes carelessly about the using of figurative language because it can give some effect to our culture. Using figurative language and aware of the message. Moreover, since we learn about culture from around us, we must assume

that we share it with them, so kind of knowledge is likely to play a major role when we communication with them, and when we use our language in our life.

To convert an utterance into meaning , the human mind requires a cognitive framework, made up memories of all the possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context. This set of memories will give prominence to the most common or literal meanings, but also suggest reasons for atributing different meanings,e.g, the reader understands that the author intended it to mean something different figurative language or speech contains images, the writer or speker describes something through the use of unusual comparisons, for effect, interest, and to make things clearer. Figurative language are know respectively as simile, methaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, oxymoron, litotes, irony.

1. Simile

Kennedy (2007;490) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicate by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language used to explain the reseamblance of two object (in shape, color, charahcteristic, etc)

2. Methapor

The second type of figurative language is Methapor. Ir is like a simile that is to make comparison but methapor does not use “as” or “like” to create the comparison. Kennedy (2007:409) affirms that methapor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective word such as like or as. Methapor only

makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection.

3. Personification

It is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human (Kennedy 2007: 409) personification gives human characteristic to inanimate object. Animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's book, poetry and fictional literature.

4. Metonymy

According to Perrine (1969: 57), metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it.

5. Symbol

According to Yanni (2004; 569) Symbol is any object or action that represent something beyond its literal self. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.

6. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of a part of things to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy 2007: 479) from the definition above a synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole

7. Paradox

Paradox is statement which seems to contain to opposite facts but is or may be true (Robert 1986 134). Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self contradictory but that on reflection make some sense

(Kennedy, 2007: 497)

8. Hyperbole

Kennedy (2007: 496) affirms hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration , Hyperbole can be added to fiction to add color and depth to character. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that it is intentional exaggeration or overstating. Sometimes Is used for comic purpose, but more often it is used seriously Hyperbole can produce very dramatic effect.

9. Oxymoron

Murthy (2003; 507) affirms that an oxymoron is a figure of speech which is used to express to contradictory qualities of the same the thing. Oxymoron is a when two words are put together that contradicts each other

10. Litotes

Litotes is opposite from hyperbole. It is kind of understatement where the speaker uses negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite. According to murray(1995 ;451). Litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the direct opposite of one's thought to make someone's remarks forceful.

11. Irony

According to Kennedy (2007;46) irony is a kind of figurative language involving a relationship between the realities describe and the term used to describe it.

2.3 Factors of Using Figurative Language

Here some reason why figurative language has prominent place in human conversation :

1. The writer or speaker describes something using unusual comparison, for effect, interest, an make things clearer.
2. Figurative compares two things that are different in enough ways so that their similarities
3. The writer or speaker want to make their language more beautiful gorgeous
4. Writer of speaker use the figurative language to hel them convey and expression
5. The writer or speaker want the reader or listener to smell, hear, taste and feel the story as it is read
6. To make beautiful word in literary works or in songs.

2.5 Previous Research

The writer presents figurative language by Harris Jung in his first album "Salam" . Furthermore, the writer has two research problem. those are, what are the types of figurative language used by Harris Jung's songs and what are the figurative meaning that found in Harris Jung's songs.

This research focuses on the types of figurative language that used by Harris Jung sings and the figurative meaning in Harris Jung's songs. The writer uses figurative language theory by X.J Kennedy (1979) to analyze type of figurative language and to analyze the figurative meaning. To supporting this research of figurative language that found in Harris Jung's songs. The writer uses the qualitative methods to analyze each sentences in the songs lyrics.

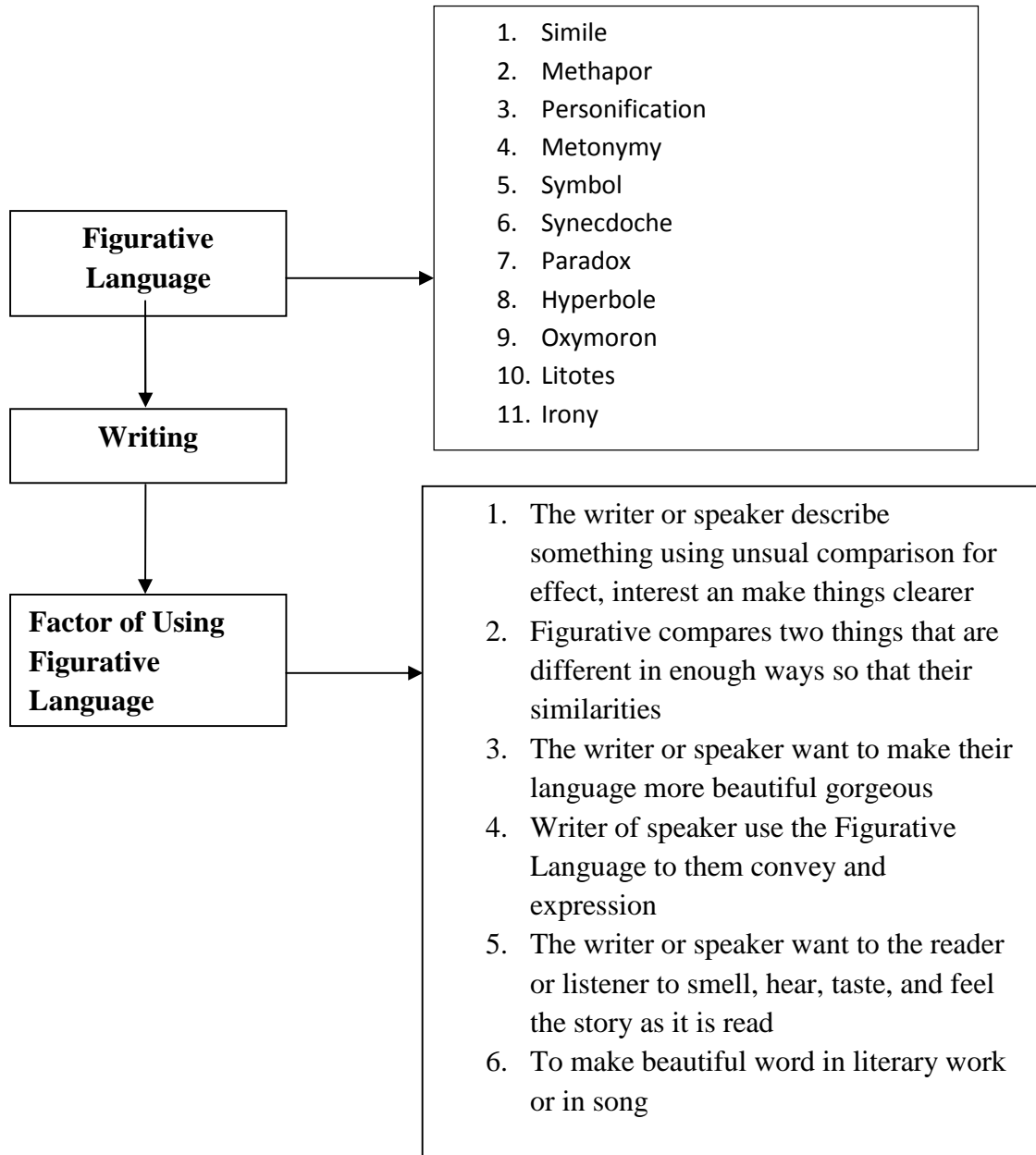
This result of this study is the writer found many figurative language in Harris Jung's songs. There are; Methapor, simile, hyperbola, personification, etc. The last is the dominant of fugurative language that used is hyperbola.

The meaning of the figurative language of methapor is the singer describe his wonderfulness for every parent who guides their children's life to right away. The meaning of figurative language of hyperbola, the singer on this songs tells that Rassulullah or muhammad is the one who helps, rescues and asks for human to believe in allah. The meaning of figurative language of personification is allah is the one who turn of the sun because allah is the power. The meaing of the figurative language of simile is we must be confident. If we are confident, we can shine like a star in the sky. The meaning of figurative language of synecdoche is the singer thinking that to walk in our life needs a time, etc.

2.6 Conceptual Framework.

Figurative language is words or phrase used for dramatic effect and used out of their literal meaning to add emotional intensity. Figurative language is connotative meaning that concerned with meaning of the unfamiliar word in which most words have several meaning. The writer composes the data to used

references whether of not the figurative language and then by comprehending the use of figurative language, this research can be useful as the guidance in studying the use of figurative language and the type or the function in more analysis so that it is easier to study and convey the meaning of figurative language.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

A classroom action research is used in this study as the method. Classroom action research according to Weitman (1990) is a substantial type of classroom inquiry that is focused on teachers practice to increase students learning. An improvement that is derived from teachers endeavors through reflection action within the research . To do reflection, the research has to recognize the problem happen in the classroom to sustain her find out the way to figure out the problem.

The qualitative data has natural setting and no treatment based on Bogdan and Biklen (1992:1) qualitative means to find out how a theory work in the different phenomena. This study to find out how the theory of analyzing in a phenomena of language use in order to observe the sentences improving students writing skill in Figurative Language by Using Mind Mapping Method at SMA swasta Imelda Medan.

3.2 The Instrument of Data

The research instrument is being applied in this study for Qualitative data.

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992:1) qualitative means to find out how a theory work in the different phenomena.

For qualitative data the writer uses observation. The observation techniques are method by which an individual or individuals gather first hand data on program, process, or behaviour being studied.

3.3. Technique of Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed by using Qualitative data analysis. According to Moelono (2007;6) qualitative data analysis stage is as follows:

1. identifying the Figurative Language which are related to the Figurative Language
2. Classifying the data based on the Figurative Language
3. interpreting and analyzing
4. concluding the finding.